



FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

TILDEN AND THE NOMINATION.

The Old Man of the Sea is still at the
back of the Democratic party. He has a
good deal at stake in this canvass, and the
Democratic party has a question to settle
in relation to him that will decide the fate
of the party this fall. That question is
simply this: "If Samuel J. Tilden was
elected by a majority of the popular votes
in 1870, can a Democratic convention con-
sistently, fairly and justly give their nomi-
nation to any other candidate?"

Mr. Tilden understands that if he be
thrown overboard at Cincinnati, the Dem-
ocratic party will openly confess that he
did attempt to purchase the Presidency in
1876; that he offered the sum of ten thou-
sand dollars for an Oregon elector; that
he did attempt to bribe the Repub-
lican electors in Louisiana; that the Flor-
ida electors were also approached by Tilden's
regularly appointed agent; and that
the whole system of cipher characters,
gotten up by Tilden himself, was put in
operation for the express purpose of con-
sumating the gigantic frauds he planned
in the winter of 1876-7. These facts stand
out boldly before the face of Mr. Tilden
and the Democratic Convention at Cin-
cinnati which meets next Tuesday, cannot
hide from them.

A few days ago, the *de jure* President of
the United States, as Mr. Tilden calls himself,
caused to be written and published,
two questions to be submitted to the
delegates at Cincinnati. In these
questions he states the
grounds on which the Democratic
National Convention should renominate
him. They are questions which, on ac-
count of their weight, will give the Cincin-
nati delegates no little concern. They
simply say to the Convention, "If you fail
to nominate Mr. Tilden, you make an
acknowledgment that he is a fraud, that he
attempted to steal the Presidency, and that
the Democratic party upheld him in these
schemes to bribe electors and make a com-
plete purchase of the Presidential office."

Mr. Tilden feels keenly the importance of
the situation. Politically, it is life or death
with him, and so he has marked out a
programme for next week. He proposes
so far as his barrel and influence can do,
to create a grand shout in the Convention
for the ticket of 1870. Speeches will
be made by prominent gentlemen to
move and second the nomination of Mr.
Tilden. He will appeal to the sympathies
of the Convention, and will base his claims
for the nomination on the alleged Repub-
lican frauds of 1870. This, it is thought,
will create a stampede to Tilden and Hen-
dricks, and put the old ticket in the field.

The Republican party sincerely hopes
that justice may be done Mr. Tilden, and
that he will be renominated. The *de jure*
President should have another chance, and
the Republicans are willing to give it to him.
Fraud should not be condoned, and if he was
cheated four ago, he should by all the rules
of honor, have an opportunity to vindicate
himself and the position of the
Democratic party. The Cincinnati Con-
vention should stand by Mr. Tilden and
not desert him in this the hour of supreme
peril. Give him the nomination. Show
the old man that the Democratic party
defends his record. Start him on the
Presidential race with the best wishes of
the party, and let him have a fair show
with Mr. Garfield. This is no time for the
Democrats to play the coward. It is no
time for them to shake off the responsibility
which the villainies of Tilden four
years ago fastened on the party, for they
then applauded Tilden and his acts. It is
time for the party to wave the hat for
Samuel J. Tilden and make him standard-
bearer for 1880.

THE PENSION MANIA.

We made a note a day or two since that
the new pension bill which came up for
discussion during the last hours of the
Senate, would add about eighty-seven
thousand names to the 242,755 already on
the roll. Since 1870, the United States
government has paid to pensioners the
enormous sum of \$400,161, and more
than two-thirds of this vast amount has
been paid since 1867. There is no govern-
ment in Europe, nor on the face of the
earth, that pays its pensioners as liberally as the United States.
Last year the government paid
a little over 35 millions of dollars to the
242,000 pensioners. And yet the Wash-
ington pension and claim agents are not
satisfied. They are continually concocting
some scheme to equalize soldiers'
bonuses, or to increase the pensions. These
men have gone so far in these operations
that they have brought disgrace upon all
who have taken any part in them. These
matters are perplexing to members of Con-
gress. There is a disposition in Congress

to deal most generously with the veterans
of the War of the Rebellion. They have
already done marvelous things for dis-
abled soldiers and the widows of those who
fell in battle, but when one of these ex-
travagant and ill timed measures is pressed
by the indefatigable pension agents which
invade the capital, the members of Con-
gress are placed in a delicate position
sometimes. They want to protect the
government and at the same time do justice
to the pensioners.

But a line must be drawn somewhere,
and beyond that Congress must not go.
In 1866 the additional bounty bill took
from the treasury some 65 millions of dol-
lars. Again, in 1875, another bill was
passed which would have taken from the
government not less than 187 millions of
dollars, but President Grant vetoed the
bill and defeated the machinations of the
so-called pension and bounty claim agents.
The bill now before the Senate, or rather
which were discussed during the last hours
of that body, seeks to give a pension to
all the old soldiers of the Mexican
and Indian wars. The friends of
the bill claim that it will take not more
than one million dollars a year; but the
estimates made by the Pension office, make
the annual amount necessary not less than
six millions of dollars. The bill goes
further than simply pensioning the
disabled of these wars; it provides that all
men above sixty years of age, whether
they be sick or well, poor or rich, shall be
entitled to the pension. The bill went over
till the next session for the want of time,
but it may yet become a law.

But the most stupendous scheme to
equalize the pay and bounty of soldiers, is
that of Congressman Weaver, of Iowa, the
Greenback nominee for President. His
idea is to pay soldiers and sailors the
difference between the gold and currency
volumes of all the money they received
from the United States, and this adjust-
ment would call for more than 450 millions
of dollars. Of course this crazy scheme
will never be favored by Congress, but it
shows, nevertheless, the disposition on the
part of certain Congressmen to appropriate
endless millions to the soldiers. In conse-
quence of this, our pension rolls are growing
larger, and the pensions more lavish
than ever.

The government cannot be too mindful
of those who disabled themselves in the
war which crushed slavery and saved the
Union, nor of the widows and orphans
which that long and bloody conflict made,
but there should be an end to reckless
schemes and extravagant appropriations.

John Kelly has promulgated the fact
that he is opposed to the nomination of
any New York man for President or Vice
President, because there was not a Demo-
crat in the State that could be named who
would not rouse great antagonism in one
faction or the other. What will the friends
of Seymour do about this?

Seymour says he he can not accept the
even if the nomination should be tendered
him unanimously. He said that much in
1868, but he accepted, nevertheless, and
got badly beaten. It is very likely that he
will accept after the most positive declin-
ation, but his fate will not be different
from that of 1868.

Ex-Senator Conover, of Florida, who
visited Janesville last year, is very confi-
dent that the Republicans will carry Flor-
ida. He is now a candidate for Governor
of that State. A prominent Repub-
lican offers to lay a wager of \$500 to \$100
that the State will go Republican.

If the Democrats expect to elect by fraud
this year, they can find no shrewder work-
er in that business than Mr. Tilden. The
party, of course, wants an exponent of
fraud, and Tilden is the man.

The Republican campaign is opening
early and briskly in all parts of the
country, and if the Democrats don't hurry
they will not catch up before the election.

At the rate the Democrats have started
in the campaign, they will snuff them-
selves out before the canvass is half over.

THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

NUMBER 88

CINCINNATI CONVENTION

The Democratic Delegates Be-
gin to Arrive at Por-
polis.

The Prospect of Judge Field's
Nomination--His Strength.

The Payne Men are Also Con-
fident of Winning the Nom-
ination.

Tilden Appears on the Surface
as a Very Weak Candidate.

And No One Claims That He
Can be Nominated.

Seymour Says--"My Refusal
to Accept is Uncondi-
tional."

The Washington Democrats all
at Sea as Regards the Prop-
er Man.

General Grant Again at His
Home in Galena.

Kulloch's Church in San Fran-
cisco Will stand by Him.

Death of a Notorious Outlaw
and Desperado in Pittsburg.

Closing Session of the Grand
Lodge of Masons at
Milwaukee.

Other Interesting State and Mi-
cellaneous News Items.

CINCINNATI.

Assembling of the Democratic De-
legates--Judge Field's Prospects--
Payne and Tilden.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17--The dele-
gates and wire-pullers to the convention
came in considerable numbers to-day.

Comparatively few delegates are yet here,
but the army of managers and manipulators
is growing strong. As these put in an
appearance their strength is beginning to
develop, and the indications regarding the
race are favorable to Judge Field. There
can be no doubt that the Field movement
has been very carefully and industriously
worked, and that it stands in a very excellent
condition. Field it is claimed, will
start off with the support of 130
or 140 votes, and having

very excellent prospects for
a rapid gain of strength. All the Pacific
and several of the Southern States are
claimed for him, and the representatives of
the Pacific coast thus far arriving are cer-
tainly strongly in his favor. From the
South his friends claim a strong support to
begin with, and much more to follow early
in the fight. Sam Smith, formerly his law
partner in California, and latterly of New
York, is here arranging for the fight. He
is non-communicative, except to say that
there is an excellent prospect for the
Judge, and that he is more likely to
win than any one now prominently talked of.

The Payne men are also quite confident
Payne's son-in-law, William C. Whitney,
of New York, is here, with rooms at the
Grand hotel. He is not inclined to talk
much about the influence behind Payne
is a very strong one. He is said to be the
candidate of the Standard Oil Company,
who are backing him with money and
muscle. They have it, is whispered, se-
cured control of the Cleveland Herald,
and will leave no stone unturned in his favor.
Colonel Payne, son of the candidate in
question, is, it is said, largely interested in
the Standard Company.

There are indications to-night that
the strength of New York may be given
to Payne. General Spence, in an inter-
view to-day said that New York was
strongly for Seymour, but that if he would
not accept Payne would be as strong as
any man who could take his place. Add to
this that Payne is Tilden's choice, in
case of his own failure, and you make him
quite strong with the New Yorkers.

Tilden does not seem to be yet develop-
ing much strength here, though his lead-
men are coming in quite freely. Among

them are E. K. Alzor, of New York, Mayor

Wickham, T. B. Faulkner, Jim O'Brien,

and W. N. Harrison, who, by the way,
was formerly Jeff Davis' Private Sec-
retary.

But very many it is

believed that Tilden cannot possibly gain

the nomination this time, but there are not

a few who believe his strength much

stronger than surface indications show.

It is observable, however, that not a few of

the delegates who have announced them-
selves for other candidates, speak of Tilden

as second or third choice, and it may be

that the old man's game is to appear

as a bluff game, as before. Rumor says

that Judge Hoadley, of this city, has a

letter from Tilden saying that he is not a

candidate, and will not be, but how true

this is cannot be learned to-night.

The report comes, however, from very reliable

quarters.

ALL AT SEA.

The Washington Democrats All at
Sea as Regards the Nomination at
Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, June 17--The Democ-
rats seem all at sea what to do at Cincinnati as

it seems impossible to induce Governor Sey-
mour to become a candidate. There is

a little doubt but he would be nominated if
he would accept it. Some of his friends,

like Sunet Cox, still adhere to it that he

must accept whether or no. Senator Beck

leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow, and he

said he thought neither Seymour

or Tilden were out of the race.

It is believed here that Tilden's known antipathy to Seymour, who

has threatened to slaughter if nomina-

ted, is not the cause of the ex-Governor's
declaration that he will not accept.

Among the political gossip is the an-
nouncement that the Ohio men will go to
Cincinnati nearly solid for Thurman, with
Jewett second choice; that Kentucky will
show up as a unit for Tilden; that Penn-
sylvania is all split up; that Mississippi
is very much divided, but looking for the
most available man; that Louisiana is for Hancock
and Palmer; that South Carolina is for Bayard,
with Field second choice; Connecticut
will vote for Tilden, with English second
choice, and that Maine is for Tilden first,
with second choice divided between Seymour,
Davis and McClellan. Massachusetts is
said to be anti-Tilden by a large majority
and Virginia for the most available
candidate, with a decided leaning toward
Bayard.

submerged in several places to a depth of
over two feet. Trains cannot run into
vine street depot and passengers are
brought down from the North Side by
busca. The street railway track is cov-
ered by water in several places, and a rise
of a foot will stop them. The hotels in
the city are crowded to their utmost
capacity by detained passengers. Two
carloads of passengers remained in the
sleepers last night at the Chicago, Mil-
waukee and St. Paul depot. No train has
arrived from the East since yesterday
morning, and no Eastern mail has been
received here to-day.

and flung down to us the gage of mortal
battle. We called it rebellion, but we ad-
mitted that it was honorable, that it was
courageous, and that it was noble to give
us the gage of battle, and fight it out in
the open field. That conflict, and what
followed, we all know too well; and to-
day, after eighteen years, the book of your
domination is opened where you turned
down your leaves in 1863, and you are
signaling your return to power by read-
ing the second chapter (not this time an
heroic one) that declares that if we do not
let you dash a statue out of the book you
will not shoot the Union to death as in
the first chapter--but starve it to
death by refusing the necessary ap-
propriations. You, gentlemen, have
it in your power to kill it by this
movement. You have it in your power, by
withholding these two bills, to smite the
nerve centers of our constitution to the
stillness of death; and you have declared
your purpose to do it if you cannot break
down the elements of free consent that up
to this time, have always ruled in the Gov-
ernment."

It is unnecessary to say that the sen-
tences we have quoted were burned into
the memories of the Democracy. In the
light of Garfield's unsparing but candid
assignment they were forced to see along
with the rest of the people that their party,
according to the measure of its opportunity,
was as much a foe to the safety and
prosperity of the American Union as the
Democracy of the war. No wonder they
placed a big black mark against the name
of the man who told the truth with such
pungency and plainness. No wonder that
their presses now fall foul of him, even
though, for want of other weapons, they
are forced to resort to calumny and false
witness. Garfield told the truth about
their past and their present, and told it
without mincing matters in the least, as
became a great, courageous Republican
leader. They will never forgive Garfield,
but the people will elect him. The masses
of this country know him and his services
for the country, and know also his detractors
and their services against the country.
To doubt that Garfield will be the next
President is to doubt the common intelli-
gence and love of country.

Unquestionable.

The "Herald," Detroit, Mich., says of
Warren's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure:
"Its efficacy in kidney, liver and all
urinary diseases is so fully acknowledged
that it is not worth the questioning. Bon-
a-fide testimonials from well known citizens
in public and private life are evidences
strong enough to convince the most stub-
born doubted."

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail
way.
Trains at Janesville station.
Arrives..... 8:30 a.m.
From Pacific City..... 1:25 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 4:40 p.m.
From Milwaukee, Milwaukee and East..... 12:30 p.m.
From Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul..... 3:45 p.m.
From Monroe..... 5:30 p.m.
M. B. NOYES, Agent.

W. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r Ass't.
Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
Trains at Janesville Station.
Arrives..... 8:30 a.m.
Arrives..... 1:25 p.m.
Arrives..... 4:40 p.m.
From Milwaukee, Milwaukee and East..... 12:30 p.m.
From Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul..... 3:45 p.m.
From Monroe..... 5:30 p.m.
M. B. NOYES, Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.
West Bound.
Day Express..... 10:30 A.M.
Night Express..... 11:15 P.M.
Accommodation..... 3:30 P.M.
East Bound.
Day Express..... 3:10 P.M.
Night Express..... 5:30 P.M.
Accommodation..... 10:30 A.M.
D. A. OLIN, FRED WILD,
Gen'l Sup't., Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**-o'clock. -Summer Time Table.
The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Milwaukee..... 2:30 p.m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and
Waterloo Junc'tn. ne..... 7:30 a.m.
Green Bay and Way..... 9:30 a.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Madison and Way..... 5:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 5:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAILED ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:00

Emerson and Saturdays by..... 12:00

and Saturdays by..... 12:00

East Troy, via Johnstown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 6:00 p.m.

Below stage..... 11:00 a.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 8:30 p.m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Milwaukee..... 8:30 p.m.

Chicago and Way..... 2:30 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:00 p.m.

All points East, West and South..... 3:30 p.m.

Chicago via Milton Junction..... 8:30 p.m.

Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin..... 8:30 p.m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 11:00 a.m.

West, Madison, via M. & P. D. C. W. Co., including Northern Iowa..... 8:30 p.m.

Monroe, Broadhead and Way..... 7:15 p.m.

Rockford, Beloit and Way..... 2:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAILED CLOSE.

Below stage..... 1:30 p.m.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 2:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown and Saturdays by..... 7:30 a.m.

General Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:00 p.m.

Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:00 p.m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. On Sunday from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Postage Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, etc., may be had for 5 cents, for stamped envelopes from 5 cents to 15 cents. For stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train, and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

GARFIELD AT CHICKAMAUGA.

How He Prevented a Defeat of the Union Forces—His Heroic Ride to the Front.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Gazette yesterday alluded briefly to General Garfield's gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga. Garfield's part in that important battle is but little known, at this day, although much of the credit of preserving the army from total destruction is due to him.

General Garfield as chief of Rasserman's staff, had held firmly to the conviction that Rasserman's army was able to meet General Bragg at Chickamauga, notwithstanding the superiority in numbers of the rebel army, and the doubts of the large majority of Rasserman's generals. The squad showed that had it not been for an unfortunate error in an order written by Rasserman himself, causing some confusion to General Wood, Chickamauga would have resulted in a disastrous defeat to the rebels, instead of a rescue of the Army of the Cumberland.

In massing our left to resist a fierce onslaught of the enemy, the right was weakened, and while our left hurried back to rebel attack, our right yielded, and was pressed so severely that the day for a time seemed lost. General Rasserman had already given up the fight, but General Garfield inspired the troops with new courage, and starting them personally to the retreating Union troops, inspired Thomas, too, who was holding out alone with fresh courage. It was almost as timely as Sheridan's arrival at Winchester. The Gazette, correspondent on the field, W. S. Purdy, under date of September 21, 1862, after describing the perilous condition of the Union army, speaks of Garfield's ride and arrival on the battlefield, as follows:

Just before the storm broke, the brave and high-souled Garfield was perceived making his way to the headquarters of General Thomas. He had come to be present at the final contest, and in order to do so, had ridden all the way from Chattanooga, passing through a very ordeal upon the road. His horse was shot under him, and his orderly was killed at his side. Still he had come through, he scarce knew how, and here he was to inspire fresh courage to the hearts of the brave men who were holding the enemy at bay, to bring them words of greeting from General Rasserman, and to inform them that the latter was reorganizing the scattered troops, and as fast as possible would hurry them forward to their relief. *

Just upon the side of the hill to the left, and in the rear of the still smoking ruins of the house, was gathered a group whose names are destined to be historical—Thomas, Whitaker, Granger, Garfield, Steedman, Wood. Calmly they watched the progress of the tempest, speculating upon its duration and strength, and devised methods to break its fury. The future ansly will delight to dwell upon the characteristics and achievements of each member of this group, and even the historian of the present, hastening to the completion of his task, is constrained to pause a moment only to repeat their names—Whitaker, Garfield, Granger, Thomas, Steedman, Wood.

The fight around the hill raged with terror inexperienced even upon this terrible day. Our soldiers were formed in two lines, and as each marched up the crest and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little ways, the men lay down upon the ground to load their guns, and the second line advanced to take their place! They, too, in their turn retired, and then the lines kept marching back and forth, and delivered their withering volleys, till the very brain grew dizzy as it watched them. And all the time not a man wavered. Every motion was executed with as much precision as though the troops were on a holiday parade, notwithstanding the flower of the rebel army were swarming around the foot of the hill and a score of

cannons were thundering from three sides upon it. *

But our troops are no longer satisfied with the defensive. General Turcini at the head of his brigade, charged into the rebel lines, and cut his way out again bringing with him 300 prisoners. Other portions of this brave band followed Turcini's example, until the legions of the enemy were fairly driven back to the ground they occupied previous to commencing the fight. Thus did 12,000 or 13,000 men, animated by heroic impulses and inspired by worthy leaders save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. Let the nation honor them as they deserve.

Among those killed in this battle were: Generals W. H. Lytle; Colonel Gross, commanding a brigade in Palmer's division; Colonel Baldwin, commanding a brigade in Johnson's division; Major Wall, of General Davis' staff; Captain Russel, A. G. on General Granger's staff; Colonel H. C. Heg, commanding a brigade in General Davis' division; Captain Tinker, of the Sixth Ohio, and Captain Parshall, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio.

A LUCKY GAMBLER.

Russell Sage, the Shrewd Wall Street Operator.

New York Correspondence, Cincinnati Gazette.

Russell Sage has also taken a cottage at Long Branch for the Summer. He and Moses Taylor make their debut at that famous resort together. It is a wonder how they can sleep so far from Wall street.

Russell Sage is one of the peculiar characters of the money market. He was brought up in poverty, and his early days were passed in hard labor. He fought his way through many obstacles to the dignity of a jobbing grocer. This occurred in Troy, whence he removed to this city. Sage has been successful in almost everything he undertakes, and this is a proof of his well balanced judgment.

His present business is one which requires rapid calculation and great nerve. It is that of gambling known as "puts" and "calls." Sage's office is as complete a "hell" (to borrow a term of the craft) as ever was occupied by a faro club, but being on Wall street it is perfectly legitimate. Sage is ready all through business hours to sell a "privilege." You may tender him a given number of shares, or you may demand them. That's his trade, and all he asks is a small fee for being the victim of your appeal to chance. None know what Northwestern or Central Hudson will be worth in a month hence, but Sage will tell you in a moment the quotations at which you may demand it of him at any time within the above mentioned period. Turning the tables, you may put it to him, or taking a "straddle," you may either "put" or "call." What an accommodating man! All you are required to do is to plunk down the fee. Well, the maddening crowd that pursues the smiles of fortune is ready to pay the tribute required, and the result is that Sage is enriched by their folly.

Sage's profits on puts and calls are estimated at \$2,000 per week, and his wealth is estimated at \$5,000,000. Such a man is entitled to the advantages of a working place, especially as he is getting old. He is now nearly 50, and ought to begin to take the good of his money. Sage's rule in dealing with all risks is to hedge himself in a careful manner. Hence, he joined a church a few years ago in order to meet the contingencies of the future. What a combination of saintship and stock gambling is found in this Wall street magnate!

Speaking at Long Branch, it may be added that the season opened at the best hotels last Thursday. Prices will be 20 per cent. higher than last year, but applicants cheerfully meet the advance and the season will be one of numerous and profitable patronage.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Robbed of Her Hair by a Tramp.

New York Tribune.

Agatha Dockrill, aged 12 years, the daughter of Madame Dockrill, the bare back rider who is traveling with Barnum's show, lives with her aunt Miss Rose Kemble, in Valentine avenue, near Kingsbridge road. She goes to school at South Fordham and to reach the school house crosses a lonely field known as Dunn's Orchard, hedged in by stone walls. As she passed a large rock standing in the field on Thursday morning a tramp sprang forward and seized her by the hair, which hung over her shoulders in long braids. With one slash of a long knife he cut one of the long braids close to the head, and reached for the other. The child screamed and ran pursued by the tramp. His foot was caught in the root of an apple tree, and he was flung heavily to the ground. The girl reached the main road and the school house much exhausted. The tramp took her to the Fordham Police Court and made her tell her story to the police. The woods were then searched for the tramp, but he was not found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEOPLES DRUG STORE!

CO. MAIN and MILWAUKEE ST'S.

A. J. ROBERTS, - Proprietor.

A general stock of pure drugs and Patent Medicines. The finest assortment of Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, dressing Cases and Hand Mirrors, which I am selling at wholesale prices. All kinds of Toilet Preparations, fine Bath and Toilet Soaps, including "Yosemite Bouquet," the finest Perfumed Toilet Soap made. The largest and best assortment of Perfumes in the city. Also a fine line of imported and domestic Cigars.

E. J. KENT, PAINTER!

In no way connected with any other person or firm using that name. He still remains in the old place, opposite the Corn Exchange.

Frescoing, Graining, &c., &c.

may31daw4

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS! Return to County Board, now and convenient form.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM

AND THE RETURN OF

EVERY MALE

Gives us a better majority as our sales every month show.

And yet all are not happy. We

are. Why shouldn't we be?

Trade increasing every month;

receiving goods every day and

selling them too. Why? Be-

cause we sell them cheap.

When a customer comes in

and looks at our goods, and after

going around town and examin-

ing goods and prices in all the

other clothing stores, comes back

and buys of us, we think that is

good evidence that we are sell-

ing a little better goods and at a

little lower prices than anybody

else. Give us a chance and we

will prove what we say. Al-

ways glad to show goods.

E. T. FOOTE,

No. 12 West Milwaukee street,

Three doors west of Post office.

A HOT KITCHEN! MADE COOL

By Using the

VAPOR COOK STOVE!

NO DUST, NO SMOKE OR GREASE

At less than half the expense of any other Stove. Satisfaction guaranteed. On exhibition Day and Evening.

ALL KINDS OF

Lamps, Burners

AND CHIMNEYS!

Good Quality and Cheap.

Dealer in Fruits, Groceries, &c.

JOHN DAVIES, oct31daw1

25 West Milwaukee street.

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BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

May31daw4

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS! Return to County Board, now and convenient form.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

May31daw4

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS.

Cotzhausen, Sylvester & Scheiber,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Established 1859.
Beg to inform the public that in connection with their general law practice they attend to the trial of Patent Cases throughout the United States. The best of references given.
Correspondence solicited.

Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,
Dental Surgeon,
Office in Smith & Jackson's Block, over Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practices Dentistry in all its branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth.
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GEO. H. McCAUSEY

SURGEON DENTIST
Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.
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DR. B. T. SANBURY,

Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE OPEN AND CALLS ATTENDED TO DAY AND NIGHT.

Opposite Post Office, over Cook's Jewelry Store.

J. E. CASSIDAY. ED. F. CARPENTER

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Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lappin's block, JAMESVILLE, WIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES Legally and Quietly in 30 days. For when granted, Enclosed stamp for service.
MUNRO ADAMS, 191 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.

N. Y. mar3daw3m

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

BITTERS

STOMACH

BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorating and tonifying compound affords for all diseases. Digestion is restored and system affords to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inebriating even to the imminence of death, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

PREMATURE DECLINE, &c. &c.

Premature Decline; Consumption; Bronchitis; Aches and Pains from the Head; Neuralgia; Febrile and Inflammatory Action of the Heart; Dull or Stuporous Action of the Liver; Dyspepsia; Flatulence, and all Wasting Diseases; Weakness and Trembling of the Limbs; and Want of Vitality in any Organ, or Disease, caused by such want of vital energy.

ALL SUCCESSFULLY D R A P I D L Y T R E A T E D BY THIS MEDICINE.

DR. HOWE'S TESTIMONY.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

Dear Sir—During the past two years, I have given a compound Syrup of Hypo-Phos-Phites to thousands of persons, never in any instance and am able to speak with confidence of its effects.

In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Bitterness, it has done wonders. I can only speak of its use in the affliction of three thousand persons in several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptives and others who have diseases who have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the heart, renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly, W. M. S. HOWE, M. D.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is safe for this under any circumstances.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Six for \$7.50

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sold in Janesville by HEMSTREET, Druggist.

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Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

— B. A. —

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

— O F T H E —

THROAT,

LUNGS,

HEART,

STOMACH,

LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood vessels of the urinary organs, gout, scrofula, hematuria, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.

Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by his skill, honest dealing and years of successful practice.

My practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and knowledge, and the results are most decided, sick to make well, and have no time to trifling, no dawdling. We know the cause and the remedy; need no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of all diseases, and the results are most decided, without a prospect.

Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everything, but do lay claim to restoring health, and the results are most decided, sick to make well, and have no time to trifling, no dawdling. We know the cause and the remedy; need no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of all diseases, and the results are most decided, without a prospect.

Visits made regularly.

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Streets, Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th of June, 1880.

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

A WAR REMINISCEENCE.

Fate of Captain William Parker—A Thrilling Story.

In an article entitled "Through the Lines," from the pen of a late Colonel in the confederate service, the following is related: During the fall and summer of 1864, confederate partisan soldiers had almost undisputed control of the mountain counties of east Tennessee. There were several commands, and among the foremost was that of Captain William Parker. Captain Parker was a fine specimen of mountain manhood, six feet three inches tall, and weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His many acts of daring and his great personal courage had earned for him from federals and confederates the merited sobriquet, Brave Bill Parker. Captain Parker had about seventy-five men, and he had undisputed sway over Johnson county, Tennessee. Dan Ellis determined to drive the command away, and, if possible capture the leader. With this view he organized a company of rangers, and proceeded to Johnson county. When the federals under Ellis arrived in the section of the country where Captain Parker lived, they proceeded to waylay the road along which he usually traveled for five days and nights before they could get a chance to see him, at length on the fifth day, just before 12 o'clock, a small company of confederate soldiers passed along, and some distance behind them rode brave Bill Parker. Unconscious of danger, the little troop rode boldly forward to where the ambushed enemy lay. When they were nearly opposite the federal, a volley was poured into their midst from both sides of the road, quickly succeeded by another, which laid many a brave trooper low and totally disorganized the command. At the first volley Parker was seen to reel in his saddle, and his horse wheeled quickly and dashed down the road, maddened by a bullet wound in the brain. He bore Parker down for several hundred yards, when, all at once, the animal fell down in the road, and when Ellis's men went up to him he was dead, but Parker was gone. They searched a thicket near by and found his coat, which had several bullet holes in it but could find no trace of Parker. They could not burn for him long, for his men got reinforcements and came hurrying back. When they reached the scene of the struggle they began to beat the thickets for their missing leader. His followers continued to search for him several days, but their efforts did him no good entirely fruitless. A period of two weeks elapsed before his fate was really known, and then it was disclosed in the following manner. The skeleton of a man was found within three miles from the place where Ellis's men made the attack upon him. When he was found he was lying with his face on the ground, and the most of his clothes were still entirely whole. A note book was picked up near the spot, in which the brave partisan soldier had scrawled a few lines—*—a diary of dark despair.* The pistoleros' pockets being searched, the skeleton was found to be Parker's without any further doubt. A quantity of chewed bark and grass was found upon the ground where his stomach had lain and rotted. The knees of the of the pax was entirely worn through, plainly indicating that he had crawled upon his knees a considerable distance. The entries in his note book told the story of his terrible struggle with death. The fire of Ellis' men had wounded him in several places, and when his horse stumbled and fell he was pitched from the saddle into the thick undergrowth which lined both sides of the road. He fell on the right side of the road and lay for some time unconscious; when he partly recovered his mind he dragged his bruised and wounded body deeper into the thicket. He thought he was on the left hand side of the road, whereas he was on the right. His wounds were dangerous and painful, and he determined to crawl to the roadside and wait for some good Samaritan to pick him up. Painfully he dragged his way through the tangled copse, and every minute saw him go farther and farther from the road. He was consumed with a terrible thirst and when night came he sucked the moisture from the leaves and grass and felt relieved. It was not until the third day that he realized his situation, and the last entry in his book, scratched so feebly as to be almost illegible, were the terrible words: "God help me! I am lost!" The reader can imagine the rest. Captain Parker was a man of wonderfully strong constitution, and he must have lived several days. It is probable that his last hours found him bereft of reason. Dying of hunger and thirst, wounded and weak, he dragged his mangy body slowly along, chattering, singing, shouting, praying, as maniacs do, until at last death stifled his lungs, and he patiently awaiting his dissolution, slowly descended, and, with back and talons torn great mouthfuls of white flesh from his bones, plucking out as dainty tit-bits the sightless eyes, which had never quailed in the face of danger.

A BICYCLE TRAGEDY.

The Terrible Adventures of the Wife of Rev. Mr. Macpherson.

New York Times.

A bicycle is dangerous, not when it is in motion, but when it is at rest. It is then that it throws its rider and tramples him with a viciousness that a depraved horse would be ashamed to exhibit. When the novice tries to get his bicycle to invariably fall over and under it two or three times. If he can once get it started at a fair pace, it will be difficult until the fatal time comes for him to dismount. As soon as the speed of the bicycle is checked it begins to wobble like a dying top, and the inexperienced rider can manage to dismount without falling off, he is exceptionally lucky. The only way to avoid this painful and humiliating method of dismounting is to hire a man to catch the bicycle and hold it. If no man is available the unskillful bicyclist has to choose between riding on forever and stopping the machine and dismounting in that miscellaneous manner that is fatal to limbs and clothing. Of course, after long practice the bicyclist is able to mount without falling, and to dismount eight or nine times out of ten without an accident, but the certainty that an inexperienced rider must end lying on the ground with his legs almost inextricably tangled with the spokes of the drying wheel deters timid souls from becoming bicyclists.

That the sport is an innocent one is generally admitted, and the bicycle is rapidly growing in favor with the young and athletic clergymen. Hitherto they have been compelled to content themselves with croquet, but that sport demands on the part of the player a degree of self control which renders it difficult for a nervous or irritable man to play it with credit. There are clergymen who can smile and keep their tempers when told by their leading parishioners that they have cheated by claiming "hoops" which they have never passed; and there are exceptional clergymen who can even be struck on the ankle with a mallet by an angry sister and meekly turn the other leg to the striker. Such men are, however, confessedly rare, and it is no wonder that the average young clergymen hails the bicycle as a welcome and safe substitute for the croquet mallet. And yet in one conspicuous instance a worthy clergymen has been utterly ruined by a bicycle, and his case may be useful as a warning to other and as yet more fortunate men.

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

Official Paper of the City and County.

SATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of this city will ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur at Lappin's hall, on Saturday evening, June 19th. Speeches will be made by Hon. J. B. Cassiday and others, and the Bower City Band will furnish the music.

BRIEFLETS.

—Prepare for picnics.
—The cows are getting run in and the traps are getting run out.

—City Clerk James Burgess returned to day from his Eastern trip.

—Rev. J. W. Sanderson again appears upon our streets, and finds plenty of hand shakes.

—Kent & Holm, the painters, have moved their shop to rooms over the express office.

—The Encampment of Patriarchs work in the second and third degrees this evening at Odd Fellows hall.

—Editor Swift, of Clinton, made us one of his happy calls yesterday afternoon. We are always glad to see him.

—Another telephonic line has been ordered. It is to be between the shoe factory and Mr. Hawes' house.

—Congressman Williams will not reach home until next week, he having gone with Mr. Garfield to the latter's home in Ohio.

—Rev. H. Sewell has returned from his Eastern trip and is as well—wise as ever, and will take up his work with his usual enthusiasm.

—J. C. Plumb, of Milton, was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the National Nurserymen's Association, at its meeting in Chicago yesterday.

—There is now no doubt about the water supply and fountains being secured for the Court House park. About \$500 has been pledged to pay the bills.

—Chairman Conrad, of the Park Committee, has ordered a dozen benches for the Court House park. They are not beauties, but are substantial and will answer the purpose admirably.

—The Fond du Lac Commonwealth contains the sad news of the death of little Alice Patty, the seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Patty. Mrs. Patty, was formerly Miss Kate Seaver, of this city.

—A number of the teachers in this city expect to attend the twenty-eighth annual session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association at Madison, July 6-9. The railroad fare are only one and a fifth of the usual rate for the round trip.

—Thomas Harrison, who left here for Nebraska, about five years ago, is reported as being very low indeed with consumption with little chance of recovery. He is in Chicago under treatment and his family are still at Bessemer.

—St. Patrick's Temperance Band returned this afternoon from Portage, where they have been attending the Convention of the State Catholic Temperance Association. The Band marched from the depot to their hall in good shape, giving good music on the way.

—Miss Kunkle—the teacher of education—intends holding a class during the summer vacation for the benefit of the young people. She would like to meet all wishing to join such a class at her room in the Court st., M. E. church block, Monday evening, June 28th.

—Miss Helen Blinn will leave for the East to-morrow, the Institution for the Blind having entered upon its summer vacation. Miss Hettie Stowe expects to join Miss Blinn next week at the latter's home, and together they will go to New York and other points in the East.

—A certain young dry goods merchant on the east side, who has been struggling for some years with a small blonde mustache, and has tried the virtues of the beard elixir, in vain, has lately discovered that lumber cheese has the wonderful properties required, and besides affords a delightful perfume.

—Acting City Marshal Smith deserves a long credit mark. Yesterday he spent all day hunting up the truth of complaints that cows were running at large despite the ordinance. He finally found about four teen which he drove into the pound. He showed no partiality. Some of the cows belonged to business men, some to poor men, some to a constable. He put them all in, and though some of the owners scolded, and others said words which they wouldn't repeat in church, yet the cows went, and the majority of the citizens say "Well done, good and faithful! El. Smith Do some more."

—James Sutherland & Sons who have one of the finest bookstores in Wisconsin, and who always keep up with a full supply of the latest and the best, have handed us a sample number of the American Health Primers of which they have a full series. There are twelve of these books, any one of which is worth the half dollar asked for each. They treat in a very practical way of subjects on which everyone, high or low, rich or poor, should be conversant, in order to properly care for the body and the health, and prevent sickness. They are all written by men of acknowledged skill and established reputation, and are worded in a popular manner, and made of every day use. Every family library should have a full set.

Universally acknowledged the best, Astor House, New York.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVENSON DRUGGISTS.
The thermometer at 6 o'clock last evening stood at 80 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a. m., to-day at 65 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a. m., at 70 degrees above; and at 1 o'clock p. m., at 85 degrees above. Partly cloudy.

The indications to-day are, slightly warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by occasional rains, winds mostly from south to east, and stationary or falling barometer.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Arranging for Celebrating the Fourth of July.

As the Fourth of July this year comes on Sunday the chief doings will be on Monday. A move has been started towards having a big time in Janesville on Monday, and if the proposed arrangements can be made, a successful celebration is ensured. It is proposed to have the several companies of the First Battalion unite in military doings on the Fair ground. A sham battle, a competitive drill for prizes, a street parade, a dress parade, races, target shooting, and other attractive features are being discussed. The Janesville Guards are in favor of such a plan, and the other companies are yet to be heard from, but it is thought that they will prove favorable. The Bower City Band will probably be engaged, and with music, fireworks, military showing, and general fun, the day would be made lively.

The Bower City Rifles, before learning of these proposed arrangements, accepted an invitation to visit Monroe on the 5th. Messrs. Van Wagner and Stearns, members of the Executive Committee from Monroe, were in town yesterday, making the necessary arrangements with Captain Le Grange in regard to the proposed visit. Whether any change could be made, by which they could join in the doings here we cannot say, but if so, we doubt not that the Rifles would prefer to join in a celebration at home.

EGGS-ASPERATING.

A peacemaker is wanted worse than ever in the First ward, for war has broken out again. Early this morning as the fruit dealer was passing the doctor's barn, there was a shower of seasoned eggs. They struck his wagon. You may break, you may shatter such eggs, if you will; but the smell for the nose will cling to them still, and the fruit dealer naturally objected. It wasn't pleasant. On seeing the doctor's head peer out of the hay loft, he climbed out of his wagon, patience ceasing to be a virtue when egged, and armed with a whip he entered that barn to open a sort of kindergarten school with practical lessons to give the doctor, who was the only pupil. The doctor advanced with a bar of iron, and won first blood, leaving an ugly wound on the fruit dealer's arm, to mark the right of way gained by the iron bar. The fruit dealer managed to rest the bar of his whip under the shadow of the doctor's right ear. Then a third actor came from the wing—the fruit dealer's son, who came in to see fair play. The doctor touched up his arm with a blow from the iron bar, and received in exchange a stroke from the handle of a pitchfork, with which the young man armed himself. Then the fruit dealer made use of the butt of his whip to give some surgeon a chance to put a hem in the doctor's scalp. Blood flowed. The doctor retired to his car, and the fruit dealer reversing the whip applied the lash until the doctor cried "enough," while the young man stood guard with the pitchfork at a "charge beyond," ready to gore the eye thrower. A truce was declared, the fruit dealer being satisfied that no more eggs would be wasted, and the doctor being satisfied too. Who will be the forthcoming peacemaker?

A PROFFERED POSITION.

At the meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference in Milwaukee, Rev. Jenk L. Jones, pastor of All Soul's church, was elected Secretary of the Conference, and was also invited to devote his whole time to the work of Missionary Secretary, an office which he will probably accept. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved. That the Rev. J. L. Jones, be invited to become the Missionary Secretary of the Western Conference, removing to Chicago, and devoting his whole time to the work, in co-operation with the Executive Committee; that he be offered a salary of \$2,500 per year, to commence September 1, 1880, up to which time he shall work under his present partial engagement; that Mr. Jones' traveling expenses be paid by the Conference, all funds received by him through missionary work or preaching to become part of the Conference funds. All details to be arranged by the Committee.

Resolved. That D. L. Shorey, John J. Bagley and J. L. Jones be the delegates of this Conference to the National Conference, and that J. L. Jones present the report of the Western Conference.

MISS GAVIN'S READINGS.

There was not a very large audience at great Miss Emilie Gavin last evening at the Opera house. She deserved a crowd, and yet it was hardly to be expected considering the fact that this was her third appearance here within a very short time, and both of her other audiences were very large. Much of the needed inspiration was therefore lacking last evening, but despite this she rendered her selections grandly. Most of the programme was Shakespearean, and in this Miss Gavin excels. She gave the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet, the courtship scene in the Taming of the Shrew, the trial scene from Henry the Eighth, and the murder scene from Macbeth. By these selections she showed her variety of power, through all the various types of emotion, from the cooing of the dove-like Juliet to the terrible passions of Macbeth. With a face full of expression and a voice flexible, full and powerful, she has natural gifts, which art, honest and hard-earned, has taught her how to use, and as an interpreter of Shakespeare she presses out of the text fresh thought a rendering.

To give variety to the programme several other numbers were interspersed, among them "The Duke of Snake," "The Presentation of the Trumpet," and "Tom's Wooling." The last proved a very fitting close for the evening's entertainment, and everybody went away in a very jolly mood.

During the evening Miss Lillian De Long gave two recitations. It was a difficult place for her to put herself. To appear before an audience already charmed with Miss Gavin, showed , during as a young reader, but comparison with such an artist was of her disadvantage. She gave "How He Saved St. Michael's" and "Pyramus and Thisbe." She did much better with the latter than with the former, and some of her work was excellent, as well as

amateur she shows some strength, which it would doubtless pay to develop, but there is a long road for her yet to travel before she can rank very high.

There was an absence of music last evening which detracted somewhat from the enjoyment of the evening, as there was no break from beginning to end in the renditions.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH RANDALL.

Last evening about 9 o'clock death came with sudden summons to Father Randall as he was familiarly known by his many friends. He seemed in his usual health and had spent the day with the activity which has ever marked his life, though of late his strength has been feeble. He was sitting chatting with his wife, when suddenly he ceased talking, and was gone.

Joseph Randall was born at Shelburne, Mass., July 21, 1795, the youngest of a family of ten children. On September 21, 1821, he married Miss Margaret Anderson, and continued to live in Shelburne until he had reached the age of forty years. Afterwards he lived at Clay, New York, for thirteen years, at Elbridge, New York, for one year, then at Auburn, New York, for five years, from whence he came West, and settled in Watertown, where he remained for about four years and then came to Janesville where he has since resided.

Together with his wife he united with the Baptist church in early manhood, and was a Christian of unusual earnestness, faithfulness and consistency. He was Superintendent of the first Sunday school organized at Shelburne, and for the most of his active life served as a deacon of the church. The three children which blessed the family circle, have all passed away. His aged wife survives, but is in emboldened health. On account of her condition the funeral services which are to be held to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock, at the residence, will necessarily be brief.

Father Randall was a man of strong parts, of many qualities, which endear him to many, and he will be missed and mourned.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

The following is the programme arranged for commencement week at Beloit College:

SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH.

10:30 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, President Chapin.

7:30 P. M.—Address before the Missionary Association, Rev. D. D. Hill, Aurora, Ill.

MONDAY, JUNE 28TH.

8:30 A. M.—Examination of Candidates for College Classes.

2:30 P. M.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

3:00 P. M.—Address before the Archæological Association, Rev. W. H. Thomas, D. D., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29TH.

3:30 P. M.—Prize Declamation.

7:00 P. M.—Gymnastic Exhibition on the Campus.

7:30 P. M.—Alumni Reunion.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30TH.

10:00 A. M.—Exercise of the Graduating Class.

7:30 P. M.—Senior Concert.

9:00 P. M.—President's Reception.

TRROUBLE WITH THE MAIL.

This morning the Chicago mail again failed to reach this city, and there was a general howl as this is the third time this week. As the morning mail is the heaviest of all, causes confusion in the post office, and awakens the wrath of the business men. The following is a sample of some of the complaints which reach our table, and the demand for reform:

To the Editor.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 18, 1880.—Do you know whether the mail connection between here and Chicago are for a daily mail, tri-weekly, or semi-weekly?

The morning mail has failed to reach here three times this week so far; how many more times it will miss, is yet to be seen.

M. C. S.

ROBBINS AND THE CLIPPER.

This week's New York Clipper contains a portrait of Burr Robbins. It is not a very good one, but those acquainted with him can see enough points of resemblance to know who it was intended for. Accompanying the picture is the following sketch of Mr. Robbins' life, which contains some few facts which are not generally known by our readers:

Burr Robbins, the much mangled circus manager, was born October 13, 1837, in Union, Broome County, N. Y., his parents having emigrated from Worcester, Mass., to the "Oat West" of that period. He began his professional career as a singer in a concert organized in St. Louis, Mo., in the Spring of 1858, in 1859, he became the manager of "Bullwelt's Panorama" of the Revolutionary War," and lectured on it until the Spring of 1861, when he entered the military service of the United States, and remained therein until July, 1865. In the Autumn of 1865 he built and managed a variety theatre in the oil country. Quitting the show business in 1867, he embarked in the sale of boots and shoes in Michigan. In January, 1870, he assumed the management of "The National Paintings of the Army of the Cumberland." This speculation proved most fortunate, and by the profits acquired Mr. Robbins was enabled to become one of the most successful circus-managers of the day. The "National Painting" was from the brush of a Government artist, and one of the nation's representatives also delivered the historical lecture. For once Uncle Sam was a silent partner in the show business, as Manager Robbins was armed with official documents from the heads of Departments at Washington, and enjoyed, among other privileges, a freedom from the two-per-cent tax on his gross receipts at that time inflicted on amusement managers. The Government patronized panograms continued a financial success up to July, 1871. In the spring of 1872 he put on the road Burr Robbins Great American and German Allied Shows, which combination has annually increased in size and attractions, and enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Mr. Robbins resides on his farm in the suburbs of Janesville, Wis., where he keeps his show in winter quarters in buildings especially erected for the purpose. He is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens by reason of both strict integrity and social qualities. Mr. Robbins takes a deep interest in the affairs of town and State, and evinces a lively regard for the temperance cause, of which he is a warm advocate and consistent exponent. On January 18 last he was very seriously injured while cruising in a little steamer on Rock River, Janesville, his head coming in contact with a bridge, the water having suddenly risen. At the time it was believed that Mr. Robbins could not live; but as he was in the enjoyment of excellent health, he managed to pull through. A detailed account of the accident, as well as

the treatment he received, will be found in the "Daily Inter Ocean," of Chicago.

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